

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: JODI L. AUKER	:	CHAPTER 13
Debtors	:	
	:	
JACK N. ZAHAROPOULOS	:	
STANDING CHAPTER 13 TRUSTEE	:	
Objectant	:	
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
TRACY L. UPDIKE., ESQUIRE	:	CASE NO. 4:20-bk-00880-MJC
Applicant	:	

**TRUSTEE'S OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF ATTORNEY FOR CHAPTER 13  
DEBTOR FOR COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES**

AND NOW, this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023, comes Jack N. Zaharopoulos, Standing Chapter 13 Trustee, by and through his attorney Agatha R. McHale, Esquire, who objects, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 330(a)(2), to the Application of Attorney for Chapter 13 Debtor for Compensation and Reimbursement of Expenses filed on September 8, 2023, and states as follows:

**Facts**

1. Objectant Jack N. Zaharopoulos is the duly appointed Trustee in this case and, therefore, the representative of the Estate under § 323(a).
2. On March 6, 2020, Debtor filed a Petition under Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Court confirmed their Chapter 13 Plan on October 19, 2020. (ECF No. 1, 40).
3. On September 8, 2023 Applicant filed her Application for Interim Compensation and Reimbursement of Expenses. (ECF No. 65).
4. The confirmed plan provided that Debtors' counsel would be paid the amount of \$4,500.00 in this case as a presumptively reasonable fee pursuant to L.B. R. 2016-2(c).

Specifically, Paragraph 3(A)(2)(a) of the plan provided that “[i]n addition to the retainer of \$500.00 already paid by the Debtor, the amount of \$4,500.00 [is to be paid] in the plan.”

5. Debtors’ counsel has now filed the present Application requesting an additional \$2,798.00 in compensation and expenses. Accordingly, the total attorney fees and expenses for this case thus far total \$7,842.00. (ECF No. 40, 65).

6. The District has determined that \$4,500.00 is a presumptively reasonable fee (“PRF”) for an attorney representing a Debtor in a Chapter 13 Bankruptcy filed in this District throughout the conclusion of the case. L.R. 2016-2 (c)

### **Applicable Law**

7. The PRF should be used “as a guide or ‘starting point’ to what should be considered a ‘reasonable fee in a routine Chapter 13 case in this District.” *In re Badyrka*, No. 5:20-20-03618-MJC, 2022 WL 4656034 at \*6 (Bankr. M.D. Pa. Sept. 30, 2022) (citation omitted).

8. Under § 330(a), the Court may award reasonable compensation for actual, necessary services rendered by the attorney and paraprofessionals employed by the attorney, the reasonableness to be based on (i) the nature of the services, (ii) the extent of the services, (iii) the value of the services, (iv) the time spent on the services and (v) the cost of comparable services in non-bankruptcy cases. *See In re Busy Beaver Bldg. Ctrs., Inc.*, 19 F.3d 833, 840 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1994).

9. Chapter 13 debtors’ attorneys may be awarded fees pursuant to § 330(a)(4)(B), which allows **reasonable** fees for representing the interests of Chapter 13 debtors in connection with the bankruptcy case “based on consideration of the benefit and necessity of such services to the debtor and the other factors set forth in this section.” Attorney fees are subject to Court review for reasonableness irrespective of whether the debtor is in agreement with the fee amount. § 329(b); *In re Parilla*, 530 B.R. 1, 10 (Bankr. D.P.R. 2015).

10. The Third Circuit has noted that “[d]isagreeable as the chore may be, the bankruptcy court must protect the estate, lest overreaching attorneys or other professionals drain it of wealth which by right should inure to the benefit of unsecured creditors.” *Busy Beaver*, 19 F.3d at 844 (citation omitted).

11. The “court shall not allow compensation for (i) unnecessary duplication of services; or (ii) services that were not (I) reasonably likely to benefit the debtor’s estate; or (II) necessary to the administration of the case.” § 330(a)(4)(A).

12. Under Bankruptcy Rule 2017(b), the Court “may determine whether any payment of money or any transfer of property, or any agreement therefor, by the debtor to an attorney after entry of an order for relief in a case under the Code is excessive . . .” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2017(b).

13. The applicant bears the burden of proving that the fees and expenses sought are reasonable and necessary. *Zolfo, Cooper & Co. v. Sunbeam-Oster Co., Inc.*, 50 F.3d 253, 261 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1995). “When the issues are not complex and the process is straightforward, an attorney is expected to exercise ‘billing judgment’ and is encouraged to reduce its customary fees in appropriate circumstances to reflect a less substantial expenditure of the attorney’s time.” *In re Parilla*, 530 B.R. 1, 13 (Bankr. D.P.R. 2015) (quoting *In re Thorn*, 192 B.R. 52, 56 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 1984).

14. “Excessive attorney’s fees should not be awarded where such award contravenes the purposes of Chapter 13.” *In re Tcherneva*, 638 B.R. 676 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2022).

15. The Court must conduct an objective inquiry based upon what services a reasonable lawyer or law firm would have performed in the same circumstances. *In re Fleming Companies, Inc.*, 304 B.R. 85, 89-90 (Bankr. D. Del. 2003). A “judge’s experience with fee petitions and his or her expert judgment pertaining to appropriate billing practices, bounded on an understanding of

the legal profession, will be the starting point for any analysis.” *Id.* (citing *Busy Beaver*, 19 F.3d at 854). When making its consideration, the Court is not required to make a line-by-line analysis of the fee application, and a sampling will suffice. *See, e.g., In re Maruko, Inc.*, 160 B.R. 633, 642 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 1993). Since “its time is precious, the reviewing Court need only correct reasonable discernible abuses, not pin down to the nearest dollar the precise fee to which the professional is ideally entitled.” *Busy Beaver*, 19 F.3d 833 at 844-845; *see also In re Strauss*, No. 21-00995-MJC (Bankr. M.D. Pa. Mar. 31, 2023).

16. The Court may use a percentage deduction as a practical means of “trimming fat from a fee application” if the Court determines that some of the time claimed by a party should be excluded. *In re Nicholas*, 496 B.R. 69, 76 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2011). *See also In re Old Summit Mfg., LLC*, 323 BR. 154, 162-163 (Bankr. MD. Pa. 2004) (50% reduction); *In re Sullivan*, 674 F.3d 65 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2012); *In re Claudio*, 459 B.R. 500 (Bankr. D. Mass. 2011); *In re Spillman Dev. Grp., Ltd.*, 376 B.R. 543 (Bankr. W.D. Tex. 2007).

17. Judge France previously stated “[a] bankruptcy court must balance adequately compensating attorneys in order to encourage competent counsel to represent bankruptcy debtors with insuring that the costs of administration do not consume assets that otherwise would be available to creditors. In making a fee determination, the court must take into consideration whether the professional exercised “reasonable billing judgment.” *In re Fontaine*, 2015 WL 5162557, at \*3 (Bankr. M.D Pa. 2015).

18. “[W]hen an experienced attorney does clerk’s work, he or she should be paid clerk’s wages.” *In re Busy Beaver*, 19 F. 3d at 855 (quoting *In re Vogue*, 92 B.R. 717, 718 (Bankr. E.D. Mich. 1988)).

19. Finally, with regard to defending fee applications, the Supreme Court has been clear in stating: “Section 330(a)(1) itself does not authorize the award of fees for defending a fee application, and that is the end of the matter.” *Baker Botts LLP v. Asarco LLC*, 135 S. Ct. 2158, 2169 (2015).

**Analysis and Facts Specific to the Present Fee Application**

20. The Trustee avers that the overall fees charged in the amount of \$7,842.00 are excessive, where upon review of the docket there do not appear to have been any issues presented in the case that went beyond the ordinary administration of a typical Chapter 13 case.

21. The Trustee further avers that the “fee key” at the end of Exhibit B is ambiguous on its face, and the specific fees charged cannot be reasonably discerned based on the information provided. (ECF No. 65). Thus, the fees requested should be reduced to a reasonable rate where Applicant has failed to provide a specific accounting of the time billed.

22. Additionally, the Trustee notes that the pre-confirmation breakdown of fees was not filed with the original application. Further, the Trustee believes, and therefore avers that time entries that are not contemporaneous should be disallowed.

23. Finally, the Trustee avers that between February 26, 2021, and August 17, 2022, Applicant billed approximately 9.4 hours in the amount of \$2,820.00 to assist Debtor in obtaining a loan modification. (ECF No. 65). The time overall appears to be excessive relative to the complexity of the task, and likely should have been delegated either in whole or in part to a paraprofessional, and billed at a lower rate.

WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests this Honorable Court to set a hearing on the Application and, after hearing, appropriately adjust Applicant's request for compensation.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack N. Zaharopoulos  
Standing Chapter 13 Trustee  
8125 Adams Drive, Suite A  
Hummelstown, PA 17036  
(717) 566-6097

BY: /s/ Agatha R. McHale  
Attorney for Trustee

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

AND NOW, this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023, I, Elizabeth R. Fitzgerald, hereby certify that I served a copy of this Objection either electronically or by depositing the same in the United States Mail, at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, postage prepaid, first class, addressed to the following:

Tracy L. Updike, Esquire  
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